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that have been made to solve the problem. As appendices it contains such materials as a "Bibliography of Transportation Facilities on Waterfront, Manhattan Island;" the "Report of the Board of Consulting Engineers to Department of Docks, 1897;" the "Report on Improvement of Terminal Facilities of the Port of New York by Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce;" and an "Extract from the Report of the Public Service Commission Relative to the Tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad on the West Side of the Borough of Manhattan."

Report of the Proceedings of the International Free-Trade Congress, London, August, 1908. London: Cobden Club, Caxton House, Westminster, S. W. 8vo, pp. xx+652.

One may accept the characterization of this congress by its secretary, Mr. Murray Macdonald: it was, unquestionably, "the most important and representative gathering of free traders that has ever been held." Representatives were present from nearly every country in Europe, and from Canada, Australia, India, and the United States. The programme of subjects submitted to those who undertook to prepare papers covered a wide range of interests. In the first sessions much emphasis was laid upon the efficacy of a free-trade policy as a means of insuring international peace. Subsequent sessions were devoted to a discussion of the more purely economic aspects of commercial policy. Throughout, the experience of the several countries represented was cited in considerable detail. It is needless to remark that the experience of every country demonstrated the unwisdom of protectionism. Economists already familiar with the lines of argument ordinarily pursued in the discussion of protective tariffs will find in this volume perhaps the completest *résumé* of argument and of evidence against protectionism that has ever been made. Protective tariffs are shown to have operated everywhere "in the interest of capital and against labor;" everywhere to have "debased public morals and corrupted government at its very source;" and the hope is entertained that this evidence may have a "lasting effect on the controversy that is being waged throughout the world on the question of commercial policy, and that finds its center at the moment in the United Kingdom." Certainly, in so far as the commercial policy of nations is a matter of argument and evidence, this excellent popular statement of the case for free trade ought to have practical consequences. The case against protectionism is perfectly clear; but the nations in shaping their commercial policies have not in the past chosen to regard it. J. C.

The Passing of the Tariff. By RAYMOND L. BRIDGMAN. Boston: Sherman French & Co., 1909. 8vo, pp. 272. \$1.20.

Dropping all discussion as to the results and wisdom of the country's tariff policy in the past the author of this volume seeks to set forth the reasons why, under the conditions which now exist, the protective tariff should be abolished, and indicates the forces which he believes are at present tending to bring about that result. Among the forces of this sort which he enumerates are: the belief that the trusts are fostered by the tariff; the growing sensitiveness to the way in which special interests are subserved by the protective duties; the discovery on the part of domestic manufacturers seeking to increase

their foreign market that they are hampered by the increased cost of their raw materials and by foreign retaliation, both a consequence of our tariff; and, finally, the tendency toward the organization of the world into one political body, at present weak, but perhaps destined to become the strongest force of all.

The author then proceeds to elaborate the reasons why the protective tariff should be abolished, most of the arguments advanced resting, in the last analysis, upon the fundamental principles of free-trade economists. He protests with the greatest vigor against any obstruction placed in the way of commerce, though he is willing that an industry should receive protection in the form of a subsidy, relief from taxation, or otherwise so long as it is what he calls "free-trade protection" and does not involve any interference with freedom of commerce. Emphasis is laid on the inconsistent character of the policy, which now strives by so many methods to increase the foreign commerce of the country, and yet, by obstructing imports, makes it so much the more difficult for other countries to find means of payment to be used in buying more from us. The broad point of view of the world is much dwelt upon. The author insists that the world has a right to secure its goods at the lowest prices; and further argues that the rising world-consciousness, the growing recognition of the unity of the human race, and the movement toward world-peace will increase commerce and promote international acts for the promotion of trade. Of this the signs are already abundant.

On the whole this volume is decidedly superior to most of the writings on this vexed topic by such as are not professed economists. Its fundamental theory is in the main in accord with that of the free-trade economists. The arguments are set forth simply, in a friendly spirit, and with an evident desire to avoid arousing the hostility of readers whose previous convictions leaned toward protection. The general reader, for whom it is intended, will find it well worth while; though unfortunately it is badly organized, and would greatly gain in force by condensation.

C. W. W.

Beginnings in Industrial Education and Other Educational Discussions. By

PAUL H. HANUS. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908. 12mo, pp. ix+199. \$1.00.

Two large interests are appealed to by industrial education. On the one side, it is of pre-eminent importance for higher wages to poorly paid laborers that their skill and productivity should be increased. For this purpose the one help clearly in the power of the state is industrial training, and it is a means which will bring lasting results. On the other side, manual training and vocational education are fundamental to our industrial progress and to an increase in our foreign trade. Indeed, the competition of the United States with Europe is directly affected by the relative skill and education of our artisans as compared with those of other countries, especially with Germany. Thus the question becomes of real interest both to employers and to workmen, and ought to receive the support of both. In this volume, Professor Hanus, of Harvard, the chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial Education, puts the case clearly and convincingly. The success of German industrial education and its methods are well presented.

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